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Map with curve showing weekly death rate at Cienfuegos.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER, DEPARTMENT SANTA CLARA,
Cienfuegos, Cuba, March 28, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to forward for your information a blue print of a curve which I have plotted, showing the number of deaths per week in the city of Cienfuegos, Cuba, since January 1, 1898. (See p. 706.)

Very respectfully,
D. D. GAILLARD,
Colonel Third Regiment, U. S. V. Engineers,
Chief Engineer, Department Santa Clara.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Sanitary report from Matanzas.

MATANZAS, CUBA, May 1, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the sanitary condition of the city and port of Matanzas is good. The last case of yellow fever was reported March 27. The history of this case went to show that the disease was not contracted in this city.

During the week ended April 22 there were 35 deaths in an estimated population of 40,000, giving for the week an annual death rate per thousand of 45.6. I believe this figure to be rather too high, the estimated population being probably too low.

During the week above mentioned, there were 4 cases of diphtheria and 1 case of measles.

The streets of the city are kept in fair condition, and garbage and refuse are now being towed in lighters outside the harbor.

The disinfecting house, the construction of which was authorized March 28, 1899, was finished April 24, and the installation of the disinfecting machinery at once begun and terminated April 29. A preliminary trial was made April 30, which was fairly successful. * * *

The disinfecting station may be considered ready for business. * * *

Very respectfully,
G. M. GUITERAS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Sanitary report from Santiago de Cuba.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 22, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended April 22, there was a total of 34 deaths in the civil population of this city. The principal causes of death were, malarial diseases, 8; entero-colitis, 6; tuberculosis, 2; peritonitis, 3; tetanus, 2; dysentery, 1; bronchitis, 1; pneumonia, 1; gangrene of the mouth, 1.

During the same week 28 vessels were inspected, 16 upon arrival and 12 prior to departure.

The U. S. Army transport *Crook* sailed April 21 for New York and was given our special attention. She had 98 corpses on board from Porto Rico, and took 244 from here, and 12 from Guantanamo. All